

# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863.

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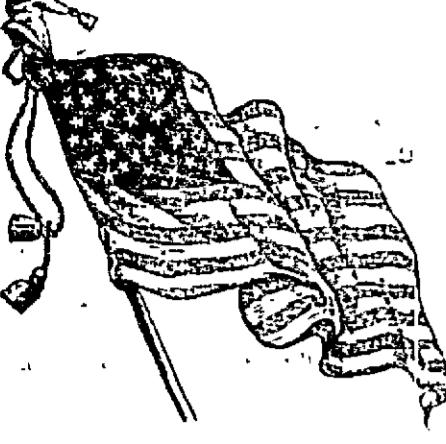


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**THE LOYAL DEMOCRATS OF MISSOURI.**—The loyal democrats of Missouri are speaking out with no uncertain voice in favor of the government and its policy for the suppression of the rebellion. At an immense meeting of the democrats of Buchanan county, held at St. Joseph on the 4th inst., resolutions of the most emphatic character were adopted, one cordially approving the emancipation proclamation, and another expressing the following "radical" sentiment: "That the fate of our country in this revolution hangs on the fate of slavery, and no loyal democrat can hesitate which to save."

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Of the Janesville recruits in the battery there on the sick report two, in general hospital two, on detached service six, dead three, discharged five, making a total of eighteen. The whole number recruited by Lieut. Harlow was 60 men, therefore, according to the above, after six months hard service in the field and two general engagements, we now have forty-two men for duty.

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Yours, W. S. B.

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A fine lace dress of the Princess of Wales cost \$8,000.

The exports of specie from New York to foreign ports for the week ending March 11, were \$3,510,100—the largest export in a week for a long time.

From the St. Paul Press.

**Copperheads and Copperheads.**

We take back all we have said about Indians. We treat the gracious pardon of Little Crow, and beg to be restored to the affectionate regards of Sleepy-Eyes!

We had supposed that the fiendish malignity which could slake its savage thirst for blood in the unprovoked and indiscriminate murder of men, women and children—innocent of any crime but their color—was the exceptional peculiarity of races brutalized by long ages of sordid barbarism, and that the Indian was the only monster on the continent capable of such appalling atrocities.

But after reading the account of the Detroit riot, given in yesterday's Press, where hundreds of white copperheads were huddled together like wild beasts to hunt down a parcel of poor unoffending negroes to a cruel and pitiless slaughter, we have come to the conclusion that Indians are tolerably good Christians. And if there is any good reason why these Detroit Sepoys should be permitted to disgrace the earth with their living presence, any longer than is required to make the necessary preparations for their execution, we cannot for the life of us see why the hand of Christian fellowship should not be extended to the followers of Little Crow, or why the fugacious chief of those assassin bands should not be regarded as available candidates for congress by the copperheads of Minnesota.

The administration is denounced, and aid is threatened to be withheld from it, on the assumption that some of the war measures of congress are "unconstitutional."

Admit the assumption. Are not treason and rebellion "unconstitutional" acts?

The confederate government have for their purpose the destruction of the republic.

Those of congress are intended to "unconstitutional."

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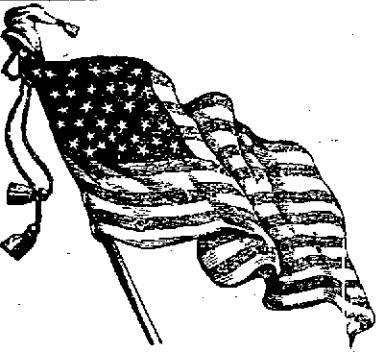
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We take back all we have said about Indians. We treat the gracious pardon of Little Crow, and beg to be restored to the affectionate regards of Sleepy-Eyes!

We had supposed that the furnish malignant which could slake its savage thirst for blood in the unprovoked and indiscriminate murder of men, women and children—innocent of any crime but their color was the exceptional peculiarity of races brutalized by long ages of sordid barbarism, and that the Indian was the only monster on the continent capable of such appalling atrocities.

But after reading the account of the Detroit riot, given in yesterday's Press, where hundreds of white copperheads were bandied together like wild beasts to hunt down a parcel of poor unoffending negroes to a cruel and pitiless slaughter, we have come to the conclusion that Indians are tolerably good Christians. And if there is any good reason why these Detroit Sepoys should be permitted to disgrace the earth with their living presence, any longer than is requisite to make the necessary preparations for their execution, we cannot for the life of us see why the hand of Christian fellowship should not be extended to the followers of Little Crow, or why the fugacious chiefs of those assassin bands should not be regarded as available candidates for congress by the copperheads of Minnesota.

The administration is denounced, and is threatened to be withheld from it, on the assumption that some of the war measures of congress are "unconstitutional." Admit the assumption. Are not treason and rebellion "unconstitutional"? The "unconstitutional" acts of the confederate government have for their purpose the destruction of the republic. Those of congress are intended to save it. Shall we hear them say that no man who is not a slaveholder should be suffered to vote in a slave state; that poor whites were no better than negroes, and were not to vote?

From Our Forces Before Vicksburg.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, March 13.

When little happens, less can be written. Our status is substantially the same as when I wrote a week since. The canal was nearly ready at that time, according to my statements, for the experiment of water. The water came too soon, and the progress of operations is changed—whether for the better or otherwise is undetermined. The dam at the intersection of the canal with the levee gave way about midnight, a few days since, and an immense volume of water was thrown into the canal. The force of the current may be judged from the fact that it had a head of over twelve feet. With tremendous force and rapidity it rushed through the opening in the levee, filled up the canal, and spread over the bottom toads, Vicksburg. An opening in the levee of the canal, which had been kept open for the purpose of drawing off the water from the canal into a swamp, was in a short time enlarged to the proportions of a crevasse, and the water commenced spreading over the ground occupied by Stuart's division. At one time the danger of an overflow of the whole bottom, upon which the 15th army corps was encamped, seemed imminent. During the day the water continued to rise, but in the nighttime it found a passage through into the Mississippi below, and gradually receded. It was a busy day with the 15th corps. Heavy details were kept at work on the levees, strengthening weak points, the artillery and all the heavy property of ordnance, quartermasters and commissary stores, were removed to places of safety on the main levee, and everything put in such order that in the event of the water submerging our happy homes all of our men and property would have been readily and rapidly secured. That contingency has, however, been postponed for the present, at least.

What the result of this unforeseen occurrence will be is uncertain. The theory of the canal was to keep the water of the river out by dams and pumps, excavate a ditch of sufficient width for the army and navy, of as great depth as could be, by hand, throwing the earth into a levee on our side and leaving the Vicksburg side open; the canal to be finally finished by dredging through to the quicksand. That portion of the work of digging and throwing up a levee assigned to the 15th corps had been completed. The work of the 13th corps was not quite completed. Nearly all of the stumps and trees had been removed. But the earth was not removed to as great depth as intended. The current has torn up some of the trees by the roots, and in some places the channel has materially deepened. With the assistance of the dredge-boats, I have no doubt that the channel will be a perfect success, and that Massachusetts should have furnished.

And a little further on: "But in Massachusetts the privilege was given to fill up their quota by gathering up the contrabands, who are not worth five cents a thousand as soldiers on the field." In correction of these statements, I beg leave to show by the official documents in this office that Massachusetts has furnished her full proportion of troops, under both calls of July and August last, from the number of her own free white inhabitants. Massachusetts is not and was not deficient in her quota at the time of the order of January 20, 1863, from the war department, permitting the enrollment of persons of African descent. Such enlistments were not required to fill any part of any call that had been made upon Massachusetts, but were to be in addition to the full complement which had already been furnished.

Under the call for 300,000 men for three years, made in July last, 15,000 were as signed to Massachusetts; and under the call for 300,000 nine month men, made in August last, 19,080. To answer these calls Massachusetts has furnished, since the 1st day of July last, 10 new regiments of infantry, 1 battalion of cavalry, 4 batteries of light artillery, and 2 companies of heavy artillery, making in all 11,900 men, and recruits for regiments and batteries in the field, 5,500—making (being all for the three years' service) 17,200 men; and 17 new regiments of infantry and 1 battery of light artillery for the nine months' service, 16,000—making an aggregate of 34,200. All this has been done in compliance with the calls of July last, and both of those calls were filled by voluntary enlistments.

The whole contribution of Massachusetts to the military service of the United States since the war commenced, (say nothing of the large number of her inhabitants in the navy,) is over 79,000 men, of a population of only 1,231,494, being in the rate of one for every sixteen of her whole population. An equal proportion in all the loyal states would give a military force of a million and three hundred and fifty thousand soldiers.

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The names of the wounded men are as follows:

Henry Cramer, left leg crushed to a jelly. Amputation has been performed for him.

Henry Hucker, severe but not dangerous contusions on head and hand, and back sprained. He was buried under timbers and debris, and succeeded in digging his way out just as the fire reached the spot.

Erastus Sandstrom, several severe external injuries, and scalped.

Alexander Shirley was blown completely out of the building and was considerably bruised, besides which he sustained severe but not dangerous internal injuries.

The cause of the explosion can be traced to gross incompetency and a total lack of engineering skill. There was not a man connected with the establishment, it is asserted, who knew anything about a boiler or an engine. The explosion took place at one o'clock, just as the engine was set in motion for the afternoon's work.—Chicago Journal.

**THE ARREST OF JUDGE CONSTABLE.**—The Paris (III.) Beacon, of the 13th gives the following account of the arrest of Judge Constable:

Mr. L. B. Hutton returned from Terre Haute last night, and reports that he was Judge Constable in that city, under arrest. He was taken yesterday, (Thursday,) about 12 o'clock m., while engaged upon the trial of the officers for kidnapping. Col. Carrington, who had with him 250 infantry and 400 mounted cavalry, made the arrest just as the court adjourned for dinner. The most of the cavalry were in citizens' clothing, and walked into the court house, one by one, without exciting surprise, while the infantry formed upon the outside, to resist an insurrection among the copperheads, which was confidently expected. They, however, wisely concluded not to interfere, and the prisoner was taken to Terre Haute in the afternoon, on his way to Indianapolis.

Captain Lindsey, who was present, declares that he has seen a great many frightened men in his day, but never before saw one so completely cowed and humbled as Judge Constable—he is usually dark complexioned as white as the driven snow.

It is supposed that he will be very severely dealt with, to deter others from following

Legislative Summary.

FRIDAY, March 20.

**SENATE.**—The famous state rights resolutions of 1859, were this morning, rescinded and disavowed by a strictly party vote, the republicans present all voting for the resolution to rescind, and the democrats against!

Bills making the annual appropriations to the various state benevolent institutions were passed. A large number of bills were introduced, and a large number of others passed. All except the appropriation bills mentioned above, were not of special interest.

An afternoon session was held, of which a large share of the time was spent in committee on Senator Pratt's bill.

**ASSEMBLY.**—The house considered a large number of bills in committee of the whole, last evening.

At the session to-day, Sanborn's resolutions denouncing the President's proclamation, which we erroneously stated on yesterday were tabled, were postponed till Tuesday.

Bills were introduced to define practice in certain causes when pending in the supreme court; for the registration of legal voters; to authorize towns to raise money to relieve paupers; supplementary bills concerning county courts; to amend mechanic lien law; to amend statutes respecting writ of habeas corpus, and to amend the habeas corpus law.

Bills were passed to amend subdivision 27, section 1, chapter 133, of R. S., concerning costs and fees; to amend section 11, chapter 258, laws of 1862, concerning county courts; to amend mechanic lien law; to amend statutes respecting writ of habeas corpus, and several local and small appropriation bills. The bill in relation to the writ of habeas corpus, makes it issued by court commissioners returnable before a county or circuit court judge, or the supreme court. It was opposed by Scammon and H. W. Harris, T. R. Rice, W. H. Morrison, H. W. T. Giddings, and others.

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## PRINTING!

If you want to make every dollar count, get your printing done at the

## DAILY GAZETTE

## Job Office,

## LAPPIN'S BLOCK,

UF STARS,

## Main Street, Janesville.

## The proprietors of this establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of

## Beautiful TYPES AND BORDERS,

## FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA,

To their already very extensive assortment, which makes it rank among the

## FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

We have, constantly in running order,

## TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES

Together with a

## RUGGLES JOBBER,

Exclusively for

## Cards, Circulars, Bill-Heads, &amp;c.

The facilities of this establishment in the line of FAST

PRESSES cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the general run of work turned out at this office will bear comparison with anything done in this state.

All Printing will be done at the

## LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city in the morning, and wish to take home with them in the evening anything in the line of Bill-Blanks, Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## FINANCIAL PRINTING.

Every description of work in this line can be executed in a style superior to that ever before attempted in this part of Wisconsin and equals to that done at any establishment, east or west. Those who doubt the kind of printing can be done well in Janesville, are invited to

## Test the Matter

At this establishment, and be pleasantly mistaken in finding a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best and cheapest of work, at their very doors.

Call and see Specimens, and get our

Prices,

And you will be satisfied that this office is prepared to

do promptly and at reasonable rates, the

## VERY BEST OF PRINTING

Consisting in part of

## BOOKS,

## CATALOGUES,

## ADDRESSES,

## HAND BILLS,

## PAMPHLETS,

## PROGRAMMES,

## CIRCULARS,

## BALL TICKETS,

## LABELS,

## WEDDING CARDS,

## VISITING CARDS,

## BUSINESS CARDS,

## NOTES OF HAND,

## HANDBEADS,

## BY-LAWS,

## POSTERS,

## BANNERS,

## REBATES,

## TICKETS,

## LAW BRIEFS,

## BLANKS,

## LETTERS FOR HEADS,

## ENVELOPES,

## NOTICES,

## &amp;c., &amp;c.

## PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

We have in our employment a foreman whose go

taste and accuracy is not excelled any where, or equal

by few.

## THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

None of the proprietors is also given to every job done

in the office, and if an error is committed by the office

the job will be reprinted without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

## Work and our Facilities for executing it,

In the full confidence that they will be

## ENTIRELY SATISFIED

not only with the manner in which their orders are

filled, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen &amp; Wilcox.

Spring Ar-  
rangements.

## CHARGE OF TIME.

## VIA. GRAND HAVEN ROUTE.

## New and Favorite Express.

## U. S. Mail, Passenger and Freight Line.

## Lowest Rates and Quickest Time.

## Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad,

in connection with the

## NEW YORK &amp; ERIE RAILROAD.

Great Broad Gauge, Double Track and Tel-

graph Route to

## NEW YORK, BOSTON

and all Eastern Cities,

Carrying men.

## Great Western United States Mail.

EXPRESS TRAINS, daily, on a regular

basis, via the Lake Shore Railroad, from Cleve-

land, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis, &amp;c., and run to New York without

change.

The great pony express runs through from the lakes to New York city, splendid ventilated sleeping cars run on night trains.

Baggage checked through.

Fare always as low as by

regular passenger and the baggage transferred free

in New York.

Be particular and call for Tickets to Dunkirk, and the Lake Erie Railroad, which are sold at all

the principal Railroad Offices in the west.

This road affords facilities for shipment of Freight, as well as other routes.

## An Express Freight Train

leaves every day, making close connection

through to all points west, and quicker time than ever

before made on any line.

For freight train engine of G. O. Gathen, 241 Dred-

way, 10th and Drexel, 15th Street, Boston, Mass., or of Jacob Forbush, freight agent, 42 Clark

Street, Chicago, under the new Sherman House.

R. S. Saxon, O. H. ASH, MINOT, Gen. Sup't.

Northwestern Agen't.

## UNITED STATES MAIL!

ONLY WEEKLY LINE

To London, Glasgow and Liverpool,

All the principal cities of Great Britain and the

Continent of Europe, calling at London, Liverpool, etc.

## THE MONTREAL MAIL.

All class, full powered, Clyde built steamers, in con-

nection with the

## NEW YORK &amp; ERIE RAILROAD.

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the principal Railroad Offices in the west.

## DETROIT" AND "MILWAUKEE."

On and after Monday, March 24, 1862, and until

the notice, either of the steamer or the

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